# ACEC/NCDOT Spliced Girder Workshop January 9, 2007

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# Spliced Girder Bridges

- Fabricate girders in pieces shorter than final structure
  - For fabrication, handling or transportation
  - Partial or full span segments
- Assembled at site to obtain final structure
- Cast-in-place concrete at splices
- Post-tensioning is typically used to join the pieces

# Spliced Concrete Girders

Makes long-span concrete solutions viable

 Provides a new design alternate that leads to improved economy

Not a new concept

Built in US as early as 1954

Can lead to dramatic span increases

Details are very important

- Introduction
- Reasons to use spliced girders
- Typical applications
- Basic concepts and special issues
- Examples of spliced girder bridges
- NCHRP Report 517

# Reasons to Use Spliced Concrete Girders

- Design Issues
- Construction Issues
- Economical Issues

## Design Issues

## Provide longer spans

- Avoid placing piers in water
- Avoid other obstacles
- Eliminate piers for safety
- Reduce number of substructure units
- Minimize structure depth
- Reduce number of girder lines
- Eliminate joints
- Improve aesthetics
- Continuity for seismic or impact loads
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#### Construction Issues

### Full-span girders are too large

- Fabrication and handling
- Transportation
- Erection

#### Depends on

- Fabricator's facility and equipment
- Access to the site
- · Contractor's preferences and equipment

#### Economical Issues

### Generally requires a compelling issue

- Reduced construction costs
- Reduced fabrication time
- Increased costs for PT
- Increased costs for temporary supports

New approaches to contracts where Contractors are lead party

- Design/Build
- Value Engineering

# Typical Applications

- Simple Spans
- Continuous Spans
- Seismic Applications

# Simple Spans

- Very long spans
  - Single Point Urban Interchanges (SPUIs)
- Remote sites
- Sites with limited access
- Limitations of fabricator's or contractor's equipment

# Continuous Spans

- Very long spans
  - Intracoastal Waterway
  - Other waterways
  - Viaducts
- Minimum depth or fewer girders
- Limited substructure locations

# Seismic Applications

- Continuity
- Integral connection to substructure (integral caps)
- Compared to cast-in-place construction
  - Eliminate or reduce falsework
  - More rapid construction

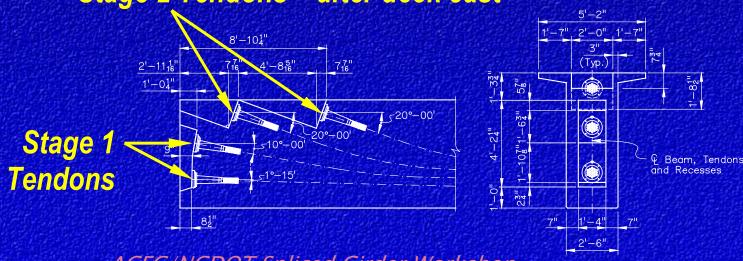
# Basic Concepts & Design Issues

- Design issues
- Fabrication details
- Erection details
- Splice details
- Post-tensioning and grouting

## Design Issues

- Post-tensioning
  - Post-tensioned in the field for splicing, often staged
  - Losses
  - Secondary moments
  - Deformations during PT

Stage 2 Tendons – after deck cast



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## Design Issues

#### Restrained deformations

- Time-dependent effect may become significant
- More refined analysis

#### Cross-section types

- I- or Bulb Tee girders
- Open-topped boxes



#### Fabrication Issues

Post-tensioning ducts

End blocks and anchorages

Haunched pier segments

More intensive fabrication effort



#### **Erection Issues**

Temporary towers

Strong-backs

Launching

Splicing before placement

# **Splice Details**

**Duct splicing** 

Wet joints

Match-cast or machined forms

Shear keys







# Post-Tensioning & Grouting

**Details** 

**Procedures** 

**Specifications** 

Inspection

- Construction
- Long-term



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# Examples of Spliced Girder Bridges

# Examples of Spliced Girder Bridges

## Simple Spans

- Remote Site
- Urban Site

## Continuous Spans

- Urban Site
- Interstate Crossing
- Rivers & Coastal
- Seismic

# Spliced Concrete Girder Projects

## Simple Spans

- Klickitat County, WA
- Rock Cut Bridge, WA
- I-15 Reconstruction, Salt Lake City, UT

